



President James I. Armstrong

Open Letter to the College

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was sent to the College Community c/o The Campus. It is in reply to a letter (see last issue) sent to Mr. Rohatyn by a group of Middlebury students requesting his appearance at the college to answer questions surrounding his role in the I.T.T. case.

In a recent letter from a number of concerned members of the Middlebury College community, I have been asked to attend a May 1 investigation of my role in the settlement of anti-trust actions against I.T.T., among other matters. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

I hold myself accountable to the Middlebury College community, both in the official context of my trustee's role and, more broadly, in the quality and propriety of my business and public lives as they reflect upon the community which gave so freely and warmly to me as a

student.

I respect the concerns raised, and will be pleased to discuss them with community representatives. In give and take, with time and willingness to reflect, perhaps we can reduce some complexities to comprehensible propositions.

I judge an inquisition by the proposed "people's panel" to be an inappropriate mechanism. I find the summons offensive in its uninformed assertion of wrongdoing on my part, and the strong predisposition of its issuers inconsistent with any orientation toward systematic accumulation of fact and formulation of honest judgment.

Given the complexity of the points at issue, I think a small number of well-briefed participants in a conversational format would yield most progress. I suggest that a cross section of valid community representatives be selected by

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College and President Involved in Lawsuit

By STEPHEN OLSON

A Lawsuit has been entered in Addison County Court against Middlebury College President James I. Armstrong, "in his individual capacity", and the President and Fellows of Middlebury College. The \$10,000 law suit was filed on April 10 by John T.

Wenders, an economics professor at Middlebury from 1963-1970.

The lawsuit centers around the conditions of Wenders' dismissal in 1970. According to the complaint filed on Wenders' behalf, he was originally notified in December 1969 that he would not be re-appointed. His contract expired at the end of the Spring

1971 term. Wenders alleges that in January of 1970, President Armstrong, representing the college, gave him a leave of absence for 1970-1 at half-pay.

One of the key claims in the complaint is that Wenders "had attained qualifications for a tenure under the 1940 Statement

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Faculty Votes to Condemn Bombing

By MARK SCHONBERGER

The highlight of this year's last faculty meeting held Monday, May 1, was the passage of a resolution condemning the renewed bombing of North Vietnam, and the evasive statements the government has used to justify its conduct (see copy of resolution, this page).

In an apparent reversal of its decision on April 27, when the faculty voted to adjourn its special meeting without taking a stand on the war and the strike being conducted at that time, they approved this resolution 46 for, 12 against, 28 abstaining.

A group of professors who were against the faculty as a body issuing any political statement were unsuccessful in a bid to table the resolution. Such a tabling motion would have killed the resolution.

Much of the debate paralleled the discussion on April 27, with a few members arguing that it was in violation of academic freedom for the faculty to pass this resolution. This argument was countered with the assessment that the grave situation of the war warranted the voice of the faculty to be heard.

An amendment was offered to the effect that the resolution should not only condemn the Nixon Administration, but also

the North Vietnamese for their invasion of South Vietnam. This motion was voted down by a large majority.

There were many impassioned speeches given by individual members of the faculty on the war in Vietnam. Simon Barenbaum (French Department) received a round of applause when he spoke of his long disgust with the war and its atrocities dating back 25 years when he was a student in France and France was in Vietnam. Marjorie Lamberti (History Department) said that "we must remind our

leaders that the war does exist and that we know it exists."

Before the vote was taken (by secret ballot) President James Armstrong, who sits as chairman of the faculty meetings, remarked that he felt that it was the wrong time for a resolution such as the one proposed. "I feel this is neither a constructive or effective way for the faculty to act," he said and added that he agreed with the position that the issue is an individual one and that the faculty as a whole should not take a stand.

RESOLUTION

The Faculty of Middlebury College in its statements of October, 1969, and May, 1970, endorsed the principle that the Faculty may speak out on political matters of grave importance to our nation. We reaffirm our support for this principle and in accordance with it make the following resolution.

The Faculty of Middlebury College by a vote of 46 for, 12 against, and with 28 abstentions condemns first the resumption of the bombing of the population centers of North Vietnam and the general escalation of the air war over Indochina, and second the evasive statements by which the government has sought to justify

its conduct. These actions contradict and undermine the standards of moral behavior and rational discourse which we as teachers seek to advance. We note also that the continuation of this war has contributed to an inflation that has prevented the nation from meeting urgent social needs, among them education.

We request that the President of the College or the Secretary of the Faculty send copies of this resolution to the Senators and Congressmen of Vermont, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the President of the United States.

The Senior Survey

By RICHARD VOTTA

When asked to comment on his Middlebury experience and his future in a recent Campus survey, one senior wrote:

"I guess it's all a very long story, hard to answer in yes's and no's. I don't have many plans, because plans get broken. I feel like rather than directing my life, I am being led by the hand. I really can't remember why I came here, but all in all, I'm glad I did. And I'm glad I'm leaving. But this degree business doesn't seem to work too well as a thing to plug into a 'career'. All there is to get from Middlebury and grad school is an appreciation of what is beautiful...what can be beautiful. Understanding too, I guess. Stuff for your own life and other's lives. Since you ask, I guess I could answer that I've got the kind of future I hoped for".

This answer is fairly typical of those given by approximately one hundred and twenty-five seniors who responded; confused sentiments, frustration, relief, and a vague feeling of satisfaction are the emotions which most seniors seem to be experiencing at this point in their lives.

This survey was intended to evaluate the usefulness of a Middlebury degree. The major question, "What are you planning to do after graduation?" yielded some concrete statistics. About two-thirds of those who were surveyed are considering going to graduate or medical

school, but only two-fifths have actually been accepted. Many are delaying their further education for one year or more.

Most of these people have definite career objectives such as research, law, medicine, education, or business, but there are also a great number who give "intellectual enrichment" or "no available jobs" as their reasons. There were mixed feelings as to the value of a Middlebury diploma when compared to a degree from a state school or a less prestigious institution in helping a student get into grad school.

An extremely small portion of the graduation class, less than one-tenth of the number surveyed, has received definite job offers. Only eight people have found jobs as teachers. Very few people who have found jobs consider them to be their idea of a "career". An overwhelming majority of the students who want to work next year, nearly one third of all who were surveyed, still have not found a job at all. Several seniors indicated their interest in non-intellectual employment such as manual labor and waitressing.

Most of the jobs which people will take are not those which they hoped they would have when they entered Middlebury, although they do not criticize the college for its lack of practical training. "Getting into graduate school and getting a job is hard to do for anyone these days," one

person wrote. "I wouldn't blame Middlebury for something I myself couldn't achieve".

Another student stated the following about the usefulness and practicality of his education:

"Naturally one cannot place the blame on any one factor, human or not. But we are still ultimately responsible for what we make of ourselves and our environment. Middlebury is irrelevant or meaningless only to those who find no personal relevance or meaning in academic pursuits. It is absurd to expect everyone to be so inclined...Middlebury cannot be expected to provide vocational training."

All the same, many seniors stated that having a "liberal arts" degree definitely hindered their finding a job. Some people accused the college of not providing enough job placement possibilities or counseling.

Of the seniors polled, only four indicated that they will enter the military service. One is an enlisted man who joined the Navy because he wanted to serve. The other three are in ROTC; two wanted to escape the draft and the other was on a ROTC scholarship. There are also two Conscientious Objectors who will perform their "alternate service" after graduation.

A few people indicated their interest in non-profit and temporary activities.

Travel was mentioned by many people; others were interested in becoming volunteer workers. No one is specifically planning to enter the Peace Corps or VISTA.

Of those women who are getting married, nearly all want to seriously pursue a career. They strongly feel that their education will not be wasted in marriage.

The remainder of the people stated that they just didn't know what they would be doing next year. But, most of the people, like the student who wrote the following, did not regret their college experience. She writes:

"Before I came here, I was simply dissatisfied with life and with myself. Here I've learned the causes of my dissatisfaction and more importantly, some ways of diminishing it. My Middlebury degree may not have found me a job this year, but my Middlebury education has helped me how to be content with my life, plus or minus a good job."

Another senior summed up his thoughts in these words:

"My four years at Middlebury have been the years during which I have matured the most. Here is where my deepest emotions and my highest commitments have had a good testing ground. It has been worth it."

Reflections on a Middlebury Education

The Middlebury Campus may 4

E. Q. NEWS

By TOM PLUMB

Saturday, May 6, is the day. Instead of a celebration of life, Environmental Quality will present a celebration of bicycles. Middlebury College has hundreds of bikes and now we are going to show it en masse. Starting at 9:00 A.M. there will be a bike slalom race on the field behind the Batts. Individuals will compete for bicycle accessories. Hopefully they will be things like lights that attach to your leg. This all depends on whether or not we can obtain them.

At 10:00 a bike tour will leave Proctor Terrace for a bike ride to the Addison County Field Day property near New Haven for a picnic. This is a sixteen mile round trip that should be ridden leisurely. It is not a race. Bring frisbees and whatever else you need for picnics except food and drink which E.Q. will supply. Departure from here is up to the individual. If you do not take part in the day's activities at least ride your bike wherever you go.

Bikeology Week

This celebration of bicycles is taking place during National Bikeology Week. Bikeology Week is sponsored nationally by Friends for Bikeology which is located in Santa Barbara, Ca. Their goal is "to focus the nation's attention on the importance of bicycling as a practical mode of transportation, to promote a greater awareness of bicycling as an aid in alleviating environmental problems, and to develop a program of action that counters these problems."

This organization has six purposes. "1.) To provide action-oriented lobby groups with up-to-date information in favor of the development of bike systems and the preservation of natural and ecological resources relating to bike systems. 2) To increase public awareness of bicycling and ecology; to promote the use of the bicycle as a practical and enjoyable form of transportation, recreation and exercise. 3) To reorient society toward greater use of mass and rapid transit systems. To establish a choice of transportation modes. 4) To

develop new and imaginative ideas relating to the planning of bike systems; to implement these ideas into reality. 5) To serve as a constructive educational research-oriented body. 6) To influence and assist the development of bike systems nationwide."



Why Bikes?

The bicycle represents a most economical solution to today's transportation problems; it gives individuals from all levels of society an opportunity to participate in and enjoy a means of personal mobility which is socially, economically, and environmentally beneficial. The bicyclist meets people easily; he can speak to the pedestrian. The bicycle is an excellent tool for 'people watching'. The bicycle combines "clean" transportation with good exercise. The bicycle offers a comparatively unstructured view of the environment and provides an opportunity to get close to nature. It affords a means of free and independent locomotion through a variety of spaces.

Bicycling provides an opportunity to become sensitized to the landscape as well as to people, which strengthens the bond between people and ecology. The bicycle aids in reducing traffic congestion in urban and suburban areas and represents a partial solution to congested highways. The bicycle creates no air or noise pollution (except a very friendly tic-tic-tic of the gears). The bicycle is small in size; it requires very little of the earth's resources. No fuel is required for motion, only manpower. The bicycle requires minimal space in which to

operate; also very little is required of the earth's natural resources for bikepaths. (As a comparison, a bicycle occupies 10 square feet for parking whereas an automobile requires 300 square feet.) The bicycle is flexible and can be maneuvered so that relatively no harm is done to the landscape and ecological communities, for a narrow path can be readily adapted to vegetation and topography. Bikeway design is conducive to a "design with nature approach."

Thought for the Week

"Roads and streets in the United States totaled nearly 3.73 million miles in 1970, according to a recent announcement of the Department of Transportation. Cyclists have 15,000 miles (bikeways)."

Environmental Quality has decided that since the end of the year is so close its community bike program will be discontinued until next Fall. This has resulted because the three bikes that have been put out have broken and we cannot keep up with this and also repair the others. More bikes will be put out in the Fall.

Genetic Pollution

On Monday, May 9, Doctor Klaus Mampell will speak on "Genetic Pollution". This final lecture in E.Q.'s Spring Lecture series will be held in Proctor Lounge at 7:30.

Dr. Karl Deutsch Lectures on Research for Peace

By PASCAL CHENG

On Wednesday, April 26, Dr. Karl W. Deutsch, eminent political scientist and Stanfield Professor of International Peace of Harvard gave the annual John Hamilton Fulton Memorial Lecture in Wright Theatre. The topic of Dr. Deutsch's lecture was: "Peace Research: The Need, The Problems, and The Prospects."

Dr. Deutsch emphasized the need for peace in today's world because technology had advanced to the point where a war between major powers with nuclear weapons threatens to totally destroy man. It is in response to such a danger that peace research "seeks to identify the conditions which make large-scale wars unlikely."

Moral Judgements

Dr. Deutsch stated that peace research has three purposes: 1) to pose a cognitive problem (i.e., to find out what makes war unlikely or likely); 2) to pose a problem of value (i.e., to make moral judgements on the interactions of countries); 3) to preserve the identity of a culture and also to analyse the compatibility of its goals and the methods used to achieve them. He then went on to a discussion of various theories

on war as held by such men as Machiavelli and contemporary political scientists such as Klausovitz and Rappaport.

The preliminary conclusions reached by peace researchers in terms of conditions which are decreasing the likelihood of war are that 1) As society is becoming more complex, the cost of foreign intervention is rising; 2) countries are becoming increasingly isolated from one another and thus are developing domestically rather than internationally; the result is a decrease in material dependence although there has been an increase in the interdependence of countries for science and knowledge; 3) imperialism is on the decline despite the fact that imperialist groups are becoming more centralized and better organized; 4) secrecy is harder to maintain because such devices as the Xerox machine are able to spread information so rapidly and easily; and 5) "the danger of cognitive corruption is in-

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Leng Awarded

N.S.F. Grant

Dr. Russell Leng's research project on "Conflict Behavior and International War," designed to help nations avoid wars in the future, has won a \$33,500 grant from the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Leng, an associate professor of Political Science, received the federal support to study the behavior of nations from the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the dawn of the modern international system, to 1965. He will concentrate his research on the kinds of things nations do that indicate war.

Material gathered by the Middlebury professor will be combined with University of Michigan Professor J. David Singer's seven year study on what types of nations are most likely to be involved in wars and at what times in history.

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Professor Leng spent one semester in 1970 working on the project with Dr. Singer under Middlebury's faculty leave program.

The joint study is designed to explain conditions that predict wars. It is hoped that an understanding of these indicators from the past will help nations avoid war in the future.

The NSF grant, which runs from June, 1972 through November, 1974, will provide salaries for student assistants employed in gathering the material and coding it for computer analysis. It also includes funds for translating the coding system into foreign languages for obtaining information directly from nations involved in the study.

Dr. Leng said the research would be global in scope. "We plan to cover the 20 largest wars plus a random sampling of 20 major conflicts not escalating into wars and make a comparison of the two," he added.

Petition Drive Assessed

By KATHIE MEIZNER

What happens when students from a small liberal arts college in Vermont go out into rural Vermont to confront townspeople of a small farming community with anti-war protest? On Saturday, April 22, Middlebury students belonging to an independent group of war protesters went to Middlebury, Rutland, Brandon, and Vergennes to distribute information on Vietnam and urge those who opposed the war to sign petitions to Senator Aiken and President Nixon.

Five of us went to Vergennes, seemingly the most conservative of the four towns, and spent four hours in town and in front of a small shopping area off route 7 petitioning and distributing leaflets. There were various reactions to our protest but few were very enthusiastic—less than thirty people signed the

petitions, which expressed opposition to the re-escalation of the air war and demanded an end to "this waste of American lives and dollars and the immoral destruction of an entire sub-continent and its peoples."

One woman with a small boy did sign the petitions and said that she did it "so that my son will not have to fight fifteen years from now". Most of the people who signed were women, usually young and with one or two children. There were quite a few people who supported us but said that they did not sign petitions of any kind. Several people said that they did not believe in what we were doing because they or their sons had fought in Vietnam.

Many people tried to avoid us, and refused to accept the leaflets that we handed out (the leaflets contained information on the economic effects of war in Indochina), but open hostility, when we encountered it, was surprising. We were told to join the army, to put on a uniform and see what it was really like; we were referred to as "that crap" by one woman who refused to walk by our signs. I asked one man if he would like to sign a petition asking for an end to the war. "The war?" he said. "I think it's a goddamned good thing!"

In those who opposed the war there seemed to be a general sense of futility about it. "I've been signing these petitions for the last three years," one man told us. "I just don't think it'll do any good." He didn't sign ours. Many people believed that the government is something over and beyond them—right or

wrong it is untouchable. There were those who objected to our "trying to tell the government what to do" and who said that the President knew what he was doing and should be left alone, and there were those who told us that they did not think the war was going to end. They told us that we were wasting our time, that the government no longer listens to the petitions of the people. "I don't like the war", one old woman said, "but we have to have it". People seemed to feel that there was little that they could do to help bring about an end to the war.

There were one or two farmers who supported our stand on the war, but who surprisingly, could not read or write, and who had us sign their names and addresses for them. There were also one or two who signed our petitions, without, it seemed, really realizing what the petitions were for.

We felt afterwards that the whole effort had been discouraging in many ways, but successful for the 25 or so people who had signed our petitions. Also, we found that local reactions to student protesters were probably milder than they were two years ago after Kent State. Public sentiment against the war has been rising steadily; and the number of people we encountered who did oppose the war was higher than we might have hoped for from an isolated Vermont farm town. Even those who did not believe as we did that the war is wrong, or that the President is not doing all he could to end it, seemed more often to resent our

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Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to Box 5798, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates: \$6.00 per year; \$3.50 per semester.

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vita-man



One might not realize that such a common, smelly herb as garlic has an incredible amount of medicinal value.

Garlic was used by the Egyptians, the Chinese, the Greeks and the Babylonians as a cure for intestinal disorders, flatulence, respiratory infections, worms, lice, skin disorders, ulcers, and the symptoms of aging.

An early twentieth century researcher reported that of 56 kinds of Tuberculosis treatments tried, ranging from hydrochloric acid to chest surgery to garlic. "Garlic is the best individual treatment" for Tuberculosis.

Garlic has been shown more than once to be effective in lowering high blood pressure.

Garlic has a number of other uses. Dr. E. E. Marcovici states that garlic is a valuable treatment for digestive diseases. One bulb per day was given to patients suffering from acute and chronic dysentery. Results were very good, with some people recovering in less than a week.

Garlic has been shown to be a natural antibiotic, effective in helping all types of diseases. It is also useful in treating toxemia and improving digestion.

Polio

Unexpected results were obtained leading to the conclusion that garlic tablets help prevent polio. One study states that in Malmo, Sweden a group of students took garlic pills every day during a polio epidemic. In that group, no one contracted polio, while in a similar control group, 64 people (about 5%) did contract polio.

Garlic for a Cold

Dr. J. Klosa of Germany reports excellent results in treating colds with garlic. I have used this, taking a few garlic tablets daily with good results. Chewing on parsley will rid your mouth of the garlic odor. This is very safe—garlic is only toxic in very high doses.

In 1918 when a flu epidemic was raging in South Africa, baboons were seen sick with the disease, going out and burrowing for wild garlic to eat. Humans who copied this found relief.

During World War II, the British government purchased thousands of tons of garlic for treating the wounds of soldiers. No cases of septic poisoning were reported among those who were treated with garlic.

One could make the generalization that garlic is another natural "cure-all", similar to Vitamin C.

I'll close by quoting Dr. Kristine Nofli, who writes:

"Garlic has a strengthening and laxative effect, lowers too high blood pressure and raises one that is too low. It also cures indigestion, disinfects the contents of the stomachs of those who lack hydrochloric acid for

this purpose, kills putrefaction bacteria in the large intestine, and neutralizes poisons in the organism itself."

Casserole, Barley-soybean
whole barley, hulled and soaked, 1/2 cup
cooked soybeans, 2 cups
boiled potatoes, 2 cups diced
celery stalks and tops, 2 cups diced
onions, 2 sliced
carrot, 1 grated
stewed tomatoes, 1 cup
sea salt, 1 teaspoon
nutritional yeast, 3 tablespoons
savory, 1/2 teaspoon
chervil, 1/2 teaspoon
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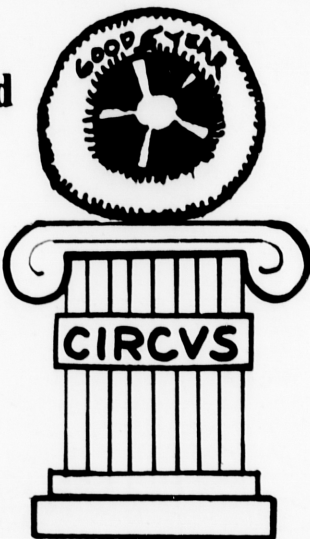
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Class of '76 Smaller

By RICHARD HACKETT

The Middlebury College community can expect a somewhat smaller freshman class next year.

Director of Admissions Fred F. Neuberger announced that the college administration is aiming at an enrollment of approximately 495 freshman—a decrease of more than 75 students from this year's freshman class.

Although exact figures are still pending, it is estimated that out of the 4400 applications received 275 male and 220 woman students will be accepted next year. Neuberger stated that the smaller number of female students is caused by the present dormitory situation. Also, college officials feel that this policy creates the best possible educational climate.

Financial Aid Director Charles D. Brakely Sr. said that as in past years approximately 16% of the freshman class will receive financial aid. Brakely commented that this is a similar figure to other colleges of Middlebury's size. The basic problem in granting more aid, Brakely said, is that the college is committed to a four-year program once it gives aid.

The college has also continued its efforts to enroll minority students with a particular emphasis on black students. Neuberger stated that representatives of the admissions offices along with individual students have visited inner-city

schools in this effort. However, Neuberger observed that the basic problem is to mount a program that is in harmony with available financial aid. Although one-third of all financial aid is earmarked for minority students, Neuberger noted that financial considerations remain the basic problem in recruiting minority students.

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OH- Wotta Night!!!

By ANDY SCHWARTZ

Last Friday's dance in McCullough Gym was surely the best of the school year, and perhaps the most successful college social function as well. Even if a monstrous headache woke me up at seven on Saturday morning after endless dreams of pubic hair and sand dunes in a junkie-infested college town.

What did it all mean? Probably that the music of Roger and the Counts, more than that of anyone's Grateful Dead or Procol Harum, is truly consciousness-expanding rock 'n roll. Their songs, their clothes, their choreography, their total and loving involvement with their audience (however drunken or obscene)—all these things awakened emotional memories stashed deep in the "canyons of our minds", stifled under a steady diet of dope, dormitory isolation, academic bullshit, and college-food-service-food.

From the golden bell of a tenor sax and the collective satin bosom of the Bellaires flowed roll-on-the-floor ecstasy, sweaty fumbling tenderness, bitter teen-age alienation, and the coolly appraising punk attitudes of stags at the sidelines of rock 'n roll dances down through the decades.

Roles

All these roles were brilliantly played by various segments of the audience throughout the evening while the great songs just kept on coming: "He's A Rebel", "Runaway", "Jailhouse Rock", "Will You Love Me Tomorrow?". And had you stuck it out to the end, to the too-bright lights turned on and the gym floor littered with bottles and butts, you would have been amazed at the specter of gang violence looming up suddenly, as one co-ed in black tights and denim swung a heavy chain and a Counts member carved a nasty edge from a Boone's Farm bottle over the trash can edge. The musician was quickly relieved of his blade by a sanitation worker and the whole thing passed over. But for a few seconds I heard somebody say "Hey, this is getting serious" and a strange silent tension filled the hall. Perhaps the two would-be boppers should have been allowed to go at it. It might have been a fitting climax to a night when so many let loose with so much. But I'm probably toying with the West Side Story romance of rumbling; the reality of punctured eyeballs and broken teeth is less enchanting.

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Peter Driscoll plays Krapp

Theater

Hedda Gabler Come and Go Krapp's Last Tape Dumbwaiter

By JOHN MARTINUZZI

Middlebury College's production of Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*, directed by Bart Teush, opens tonight. Hedda Gabler is a woman who faces the problem of resignation. The characters of Ibsen's play are all resigned, in one way or another, to the banality and limitations of their own lives. Hedda, in desperation over her own destiny, feels the need to shape the destiny of others.

She detests the boredom of life, and cannot accept it for herself or for those she loves. Hedda ultimately breaks the pattern of her existence by finding the one action that can be meaningful in her life.

Mr. Teush's production seeks to discover the symbolic and philosophic themes of Ibsen's play; he feels that the time or place setting is of secondary importance to the real action and symbolic expression of the play.

Hedda Gabler is a production seminar, and the actors and production staff receive credit for their work. The show opens tonight and runs through Sunday. After the performances the director and

members of the cast will be available for questions and discussion in the Theatre lounge.

Completing this year of increased dramatic activity, the Theatre Workshop in conjunction with Mr. Volkert's acting and directing class will present three one-act plays during the first three days of reading week (May 17, 18 & 19) in Hepburn Zoo.

Krapp's Last

The major production of the night will be *Krapp's Last Tape*, by Samuel Beckett, directed by John Rathman and starring Peter Driscoll in the title role. The play, a major success of the 1961 Broadway season, deals with a man in the future confronting the memory of himself thirty years ago, listening to a taped diary of that year.

It represents the dehumanization of this one man, both by the society in which he lives, and the machine which he is subservient to. It also portrays Krapp's loss of his best friend—himself.

Come and Go

Come and Go, a brief dramaticule by the same author, deals with the closed

social circle prevalent today; it is directed by Lyon Filmer. The final play of the evening will be *The Dumbwaiter* by Harold Pinter, produced by the acting and directing class. It is a broad comedy derived from the Beckettian theme of two men alienated from their society. Keeping in mind the demand for seats during *Miss Julie* and *Tartuffe*, audiences are asked to come fairly early for an 8:00 curtain.

This is the last issue of the *Campus* for this year, therefore, these performances cannot be reviewed. We wish, however, to acknowledge the amount of effort which any performance requires and to offer our encouragement to these and any other theatrical endeavors at Middlebury.

Teacher Ed. Strong at Middlebury

By KATHY CONANT

There is only one "vocational" program on campus (besides ROTC) training the Middlebury student for a specific career which he can go directly into after graduating, and that is Teacher Education.

Each year, Middlebury graduates about 65-75 certified teachers, 20-25 of whom are certified to teach at the primary level (grades K-6); the rest are certified for the secondary level (grades 7-12). Certification involves completing the set requirements and student teaching for a semester.

The courses are general and aim more at the study of educational issues and the development of the student's educational philosophy than at specific teaching methods. The practical experience comes from the student teaching.

Most students completing the program seem to feel that it served their purposes. Mr. John Freidin, Director of Teacher Education, said that he was "satisfied" with the program, but not "smug" about

it. Of a questionnaire sent to '69, '70, and '71 Middlebury graduates certified through the Teacher Education program, a great majority (almost 80%) felt that their overall preparation for teaching had been as good as, or better than, their colleagues'.

The greatest problem with the Teacher Education program is the shortage of student teaching opportunities. There are not enough schools in this area willing to accept practice teachers and not enough trained teachers willing to be master teachers. Consequently, the students in the Teacher Education program are screened very carefully and only some are chosen for practice teaching. Those not chosen must arrange to practice teach on their own in order to be certified. This is reasonably difficult to do and doesn't seem quite fair. More schools have agreed to accept practice teachers next year but there still won't be enough practice opportunities. Among students who have participated in the Teacher

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Middlebury Campus May 4, 1972

Editor's note: This the final installment of a three part series on the trial of the Harrisburg eight. The article was written by Alan Wheatcroft who studied the trial as a Winter Term Project. Eric Himmel was also in Harrisburg during Winter Term, and took all photos.

The Justice Department wants a conviction, and it wants a big conviction in the trial of the Harrisburg Eight. The case is best described as an instance of "judicial overkill". Watching the government defend its interests in Harrisburg, we get a taste of the type of policy that has led to extended military operations against "undesirable" revolutionary movements among peoples throughout the world. Someone in the Justice Department must have glimpsed that domestic light at the end of the tunnel and gone after it.

An old tale among the Indians about white man peace makers runs like this:

In the 1860's, the President sent out a group of peace commissioners to talk about a treaty with the Sioux. At the same time, the United States Army was building forts all across the land in question. The hostile bands would not be coaxed into signing any peace papers, and one of the chiefs, Man Afraid, told his brothers, "It is like the old woman trying to catch the dog with a piece of meat in one hand and a butcher knife in the other." There are ways of dealing with people. The white man, who has seemed always to have gold fever of one sort or another, has only learned how to get what he wants.

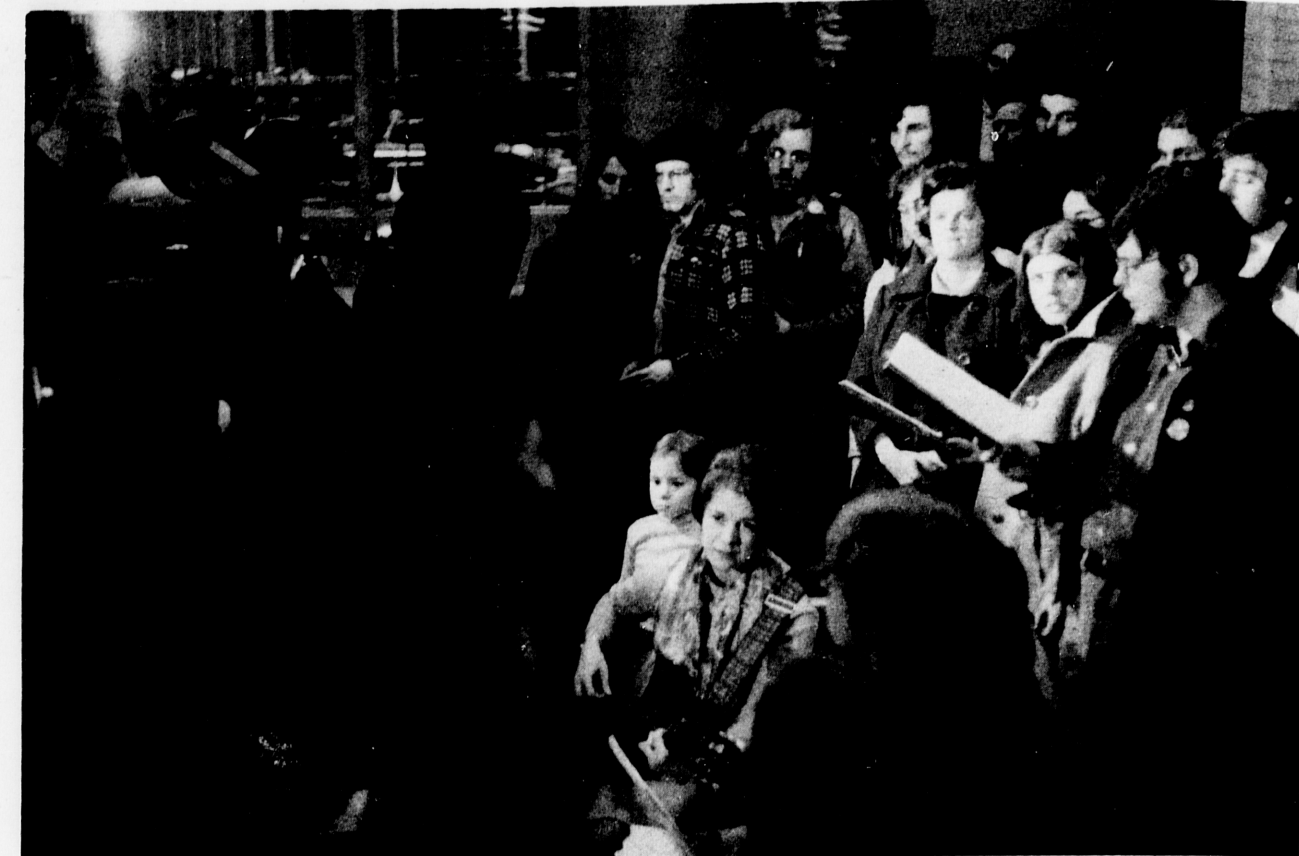
Neither Political Nor Moral Sense

So today, Daniel Berrigan is granted parole while his brother goes on trial for charges which, even if they are proved true, make neither political nor moral sense. And the President has not gone "the extra mile". He has done the same old thing, by allowing the prosecution of Philip Berrigan to continue and by saying that the "purposes of peace will be best served" by his "new plans". President Nixon keeps American military machinery in Indochina and calls his peace terms "fair to both sides", peace terms which would settle the Vietnamese question the American way. What the President has refused to see is that his side cannot dictate peace terms "fairly" to a people it invaded long ago. The only sides whose proposals have any validity in Vietnam are those of the Vietnamese. And that moral blindness on the part of at least three successive Presidents has America into Vietnam and into trials like the Berrigan trial.

When court starts in Harrisburg, a little, old man on the judge's right rises to pound the gavel and exclaim, "God save the United States and thee, honorable court." The court, whose authority the Harrisburg Eight has challenged, invokes the name of God in the trial of men and women of God. The Berrigans have been, and are being, tried by their accusers.

Investigative Grand Jury

In the trial in Harrisburg, we will once again get to watch the American government try several of its dissidents. The Johnson and Nixon Administrations have initiated a number of prosecutions against groups of black and white activists. The "investigative grand jury", one which does not simply indict but gathers information helpful to the prosecution with its investigative powers which are broader than those of the prosecution, has come into vogue over the past year as an instrument for bringing radical groups to trial. Electronic surveillance without court order, for purpose



Vigil at Dauphin County Prison on the night before the trial.

of "national security", and informers are used to collect evidence. A new type of immunity which forces witnesses to testify while leaving them vulnerable to prosecution has been enacted.

The Justice Department has employed its new tactics against groups as diverse as the Catholic Left and drug traffickers. In the Harrisburg case, the defense has attacked these tactics, calling them illegal as well as unethical.

The conspiracy law under which Father Berrigan and the others are being tried provides for conviction, according to Ed Zuckerman of the Harrisburg Independent Press, without the government's having to prove that any illegal act took place. Says Mr. Zuckerman, "The government must show that the defendants agreed to perform an illegal act and at least one of them an 'overt act' in 'furtherance' of the conspiracy. The overt act may be legal."

The conspiracy law has been called by Judge Learned Hand, "the darling of the modern prosecutor's nursery." But recently, and quite significantly, the Justice Department has not fared well in the courts. Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General and now one of the lawyers for the Harrisburg defendants, suffered the first setback when the government lost the appeal of the Spock case. Grand juries have handed down indictments against radicals, and juries have delivered verdicts of guilty. But the appeals courts have decided against the government. Recently, in New Haven and New York, the juries have not been convinced by the government's case.

The government, because it has used tactics which do not stand up in the higher courts and because it has prepared weak cases for the lower courts, has had difficulty gaining convictions in recent conspiracy cases. The jury will most likely be made up of conservative, rural residents of central Pennsylvania in the Harrisburg case, ideal for the government. This is a must case for the Justice Department. A loss, or a reversal, in Harrisburg would be a major setback in the Administration's strategy and for its credibility.

Community of Friends

In Harrisburg, a community of friends, bound to one another in their belief in

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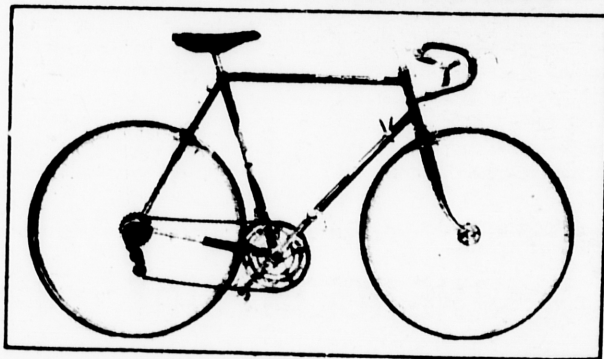
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'Conspirators' who Celebrate Charges

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human possibility, face trial before a government whose preoccupations dictate to it that those who actively question the nation-state will be perceived as dangerous outlaws. Men have been up against this before—they will be again. And yet the decision to be made in Harrisburg is critical. We can resolve that, not once and for all but now and for now, Americans will speak to one another meaningfully. Or we can, in the tradition of the great Romans, resolve to feed our best men and women, whose lives have been eloquent, to the lions in some court room Colosseum.

I am impressed with the group of men and women called the Harrisburg Eight, for their openness, for their humanity, for their love. They have remained honest while their accusers have taken pains to conceal the truth. I am impressed that in the face of stern accusation of conspiracy a community of men and women can patiently "suggest to us that their lives may open also questions for ours," that this community can remain accessible to the people. The task the Berrigans have met is to reject what is uncivil in a firm but civil manner, reaching for the men who will not be reached.

The pressure upon the defendants is terrific. Mr. Lynch has chosen to snipe at his fellow Catholics, frustrating their efforts at maintaining any human relations in the Harrisburg court room. The warmth the defendants have brought



Paul O'Dwyer and Father Cunningham- Defense Attorneys.

to Harrisburg is exposed to the cold, brisk prosecutor. What is odd is that it is the prosecutor and Judge Herman and not the

talkative, smiling defendants who seem out of place in the federal court. Mr. Lynch and Mr. Herman exit the court room quickly, avoiding press people, as they head for the elevator.

Celebrate Charges

I am impressed with the "conspirators" who celebrate charges that could give

be convicted and sent to federal prison, while their supporters stand by, as they now stand by in the Harrisburg streets, helpless.

The war has infected us, getting into our guts, turning us inside out, reducing us to lumps of ineffectual pain, or pushing us into camps warring in bitterness. The trial of the Harrisburg Eight is part of

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THE

CLASS OF 1972

from

VAN RAALTE CO.



Middlebury Campus May 4, 1972

Press Resting

them prison sentences. But I am also impressed with the fact that, the way things are going in Harrisburg on the banks of the Susquehanna these days, celebration may not be good enough. These religious people, whose seriousness about life, whose reading of the Bible led them into action against the "good order" which now calls them conspirators, may

that war. A modern Caesar bears down upon men today, upon men who have refused to hate. The very men who have shown themselves to be the friends of freedom stand accused by a government which calls itself defender of the free world.

EDITORIAL

In Response to Mr. Rohatyn

Mr. Rohatyn's letter to the community, reprinted elsewhere in this issue, claims some rather lofty motives for its author. It appears that these claims are not borne out by Mr. Rohatyn's actions surrounding the ITT case and College community.

Mr. Rohatyn claims that he "...will approach any conversation in absolute good faith and in hope of mutual education." His main action to date has been to avoid conversation. The Campus has called Mr. Rohatyn five times in the last two months in order to interview him on the ITT case. Each time we have been told that he was "not in", and that he would return the call. Needless to say, we have not heard a word from our trustee. This evasiveness is not the behavior of a man who has nothing to conceal.

Mr. Rohatyn took a similar approach to the panel discussion on the ITT case. He delayed his reply to the letter that was signed by many students leaders until the day of the meeting, even though the letter addressed to him was sent more than two weeks before he replied. If Mr. Rohatyn is so busy that he cannot reply to his constituents within a decent amount of time, it is obvious that he does not have the time to be a conscientious trustee.

Our trustee made no attempt to change the format of the discussion on the ITT case to one that he could participate in. Instead he "judged" that the panel was "an inappropriate mechanism", and simply took no action whatsoever until the last day. This would indicate that Mr. Rohatyn is in no great hurry to explain his actions to the College Community.

Mr. Rohatyn may, as he says, be anxious to discuss his conduct in the ITT case. But it appears that he is doing all that he can to limit his exposure while at the same time maintaining the image of being a responsible member of the community. If he had communicated with students, the Community Council, or the administration before May first, a meeting between him and some sort of panel that he would judge "appropriate" could have been scheduled for the spring. Instead he waited.

Mr. Rohatyn had good reason to wait. He said that he would be available "within a month". Within two weeks the semester will be over. It may have been coincidence, but it was a very convenient one. Mr. Rohatyn will not have to come on campus while ITT is in the news and on the minds of students. Instead he will either hold a tape-recorded conference with a panel appointed by the Community Council, or will appear next fall in what he calls a "public" meeting. At the same time that he spoke of a "public" meeting, he suggested that; "Perhaps the WRMC studio would be suitable." If a public meeting is one which the public is free to attend, Mr. Rohatyn must either have grossly overestimated the size of the WRMC studio, or underestimated the amount of interest in his case. If he is suggesting that the public should listen on the radio without voice, it is obvious that Mr. Rohatyn is paying only lip service to the "hope of mutual education" that he so piously referred to.

Limiting questions in the name of rational moderation makes sense from Rohatyn's point of view. When he met with students last fall, still wearing the mantle of an advocate of corporate responsibility, some of the most difficult questions came from the "public". Mr. Rohatyn didn't like those questions then; it is likely that he wants to answer them even less now.

The time has come to make our feelings clear to Mr. Rohatyn. We don't believe him. We don't believe that he considers himself accountable to the Middlebury College Community. We don't believe that he respects the concerns raised, or that he will be pleased to discuss them. We do not believe that he would approach a conversation with students in absolute good faith. Mr. Rohatyn has done nothing to encourage us to believe him. As such, we feel that Mr. Rohatyn should no longer be a trustee of Middlebury College.

We also state that his place on the Board of Trustees of Middlebury College should be taken by a person chosen by and representative of the community. If the faculty and students are to provide the intellectual basis as well as the financial support for the college, they must also direct it.

S.O.

To The Faculty...

The Faculty should be congratulated for taking a strong stand on the bombing in Vietnam. The sort of honesty and willingness to face hard issues displayed on Monday is what this faculty needs to show if it is to win the complete support of the student body.

It seems that the Faculty action has reinforced the precedent set in October 1969 and May 1970. The Faculty has shown the will to take stands on matters of public concern.

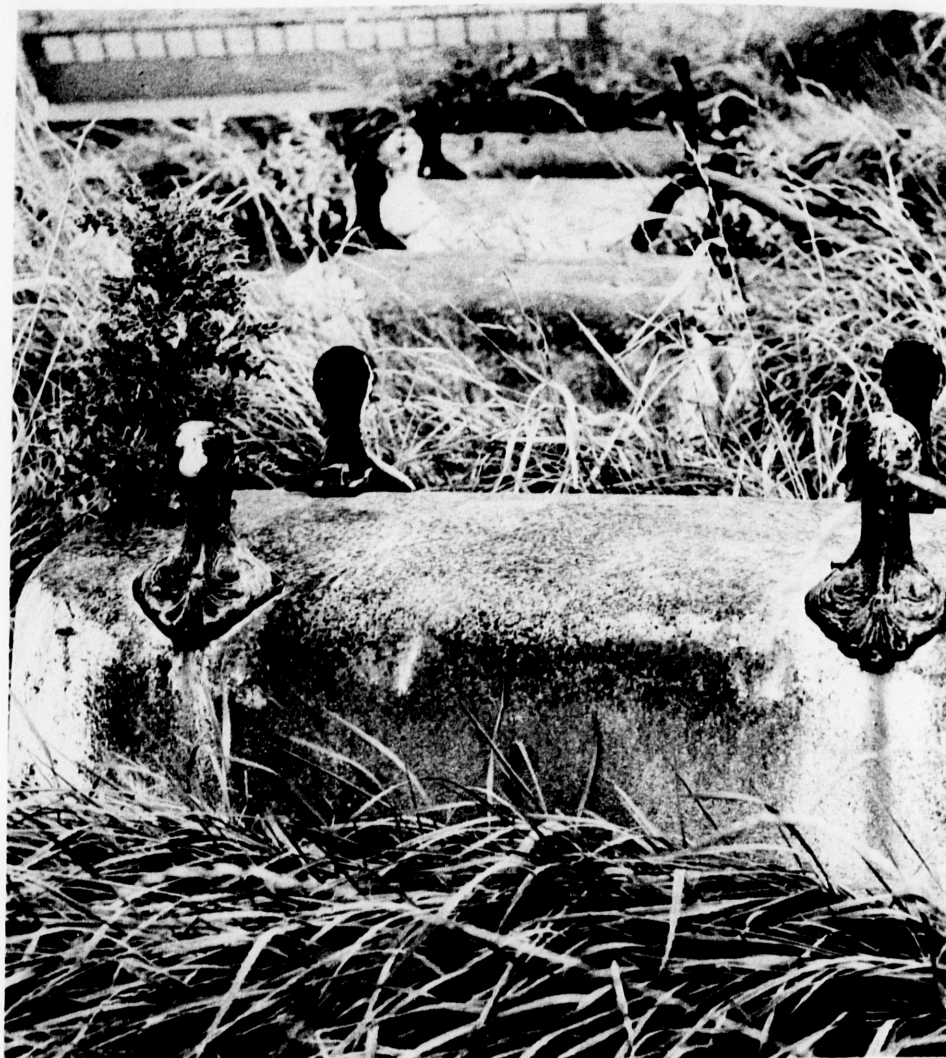
An objection to the resolution could be raised that even by sending a copy to the various legislative and administrative officials, such a resolution will have little force. It is certainly true that the war is not going to be ended either by the Faculty resolution or the student strike. When a small group enters a large arena, that group should not expect immediate results.

There are areas, however, in which the faculty could be far more influential. It is probable that if VPIRG and the Dental Clinic had received faculty support, they would have been accepted by the administration. Such an action would have directly and visibly improved the condition of Society in Vermont. It is also certain that if the Faculty is willing to take a strong stand, the Field House will not be built, and the money will be spent on more worthwhile things.

The faculty has taken stands. That is the first step. The next step, one that we hope to see the faculty make soon, is to take action on its stands.

The Trustees and society in general cannot dismiss a faculty as easily as it can a student body. They are an intellectual elite. To take courageous stands and actions will endanger that elite standing. But honest people must work for what they believe in, and put concerns of prestige and praise aside when the great issues of society are before them.

S.O.



An Open Letter to a Dean...

Dear Mrs. Wonnacott,

It seems monstrously hypocritical to provide any co-ed dormitories if you believe there's something basically immoral about them (assuming, as is commonly assumed, that you are the seat of all power). Being a Puritan at heart myself, I can well understand your attitude. But let's not be wishy-washy.

Allowing some of the children to live in sinful knowledge and proximity is worse than giving in to all of them. You will never get to Heaven without your honor, integrity, dignity. Let's show them our strong, stiff backbones—we can bear the weight of (apparent) defeat, the whips and scorns of time, etc. Take a clear stand. God knows you mean well.

These are lost children. If they're going to Hell anyway, why not let them go full-tilt?

Very sincerely,
Patrick Regan

A Letter From a Dean

To the Editor:

I am breaking my nolo contendere posture vis a vis the Campus to comment on an anonymous piece published last week called 'Viewpoint', which concerned Coed Dorms, Brutal Administrative Repression or some combination thereof. (I have learned since writing that the piece is by Frank Pallone, and that the omission of his name was an oversight.)

I Am For Coed Dorms, Not Against Them, contrary to what the writer implies. That straight, I'd like to make a

couple of small points, and a bigger one.

First, the writer says I oppose coed dorms on grounds of "morality". Gosh and jeeppers creepers! Each is free to make his own bed and lay in it. I'm more concerned about the aesthetics of shorts in the wee hours, and various questions of privacy, and thought I had made it clear that I do not believe that morality in any narrow sense is at issue in the question of coed dorms.

Second, I hope I don't impose my will on the Council, but if I do, it's out of my own essential rottenness, not as Dean of the Faculty, as our writer claims. At times this year several of us, notably Wonnacott, Metzger, and myself, have had to make clear that at a given moment we were speaking out of the function of our offices, or for others (President, Forum, etc.), rather than for ourselves. It beats me what the hell the Dean of the Faculty or His Office has to do with coed dorms, unless a faculty member appears in one flagrante, as an uninvited guest. Like, peeping Thomism (sic), lood acts (sic, sic), Raaape (sic, sic, sic).

Third, and most important, the writer misses the essential point that coed dorms will be expanded significantly next year, and the variant of alternating rooms tried. Why? Because student opinion on the matter was heard (though not according to usual procedures), was listened to seriously, and discussed thoroughly in Old Chapel. The final form plans took for next year were determined by Mrs. Wonnacott after consultation, because that is her responsibility. Our writer can't believe she didn't "eat the whole thing" exactly as prescribed by the Forum, and that is the essence of his complaint. Sure, baby didn't get total gratification, but progress was made, and responsiveness displayed.

Lastly, can't we bag the insinuations of bad faith and ill-will? They're serious charges, and should be made only when the situation is serious and the facts clear.

Peace.

A. Richard Turner
Professor of Art

P.S. Metzger, with whom it has been a

A Portrait of the Art Historian

As a Beaming Bon Vivant

By KATHI PATON and
RALPH GARDNER

John Hunisak, the art instructor, has for many opened the gilded gates to the art world through Art 101 and 102 at Middlebury. Mr. Hunisak, in addition to being an art "whiz kid," is also a gourmet cook (he has taught a non-credit cooking seminar for the past two years), and an accomplished baritone. During the interview in his office, we were delighted at occasional comic moments with his great resounding guffaw, that sounded like it might belong on the sound track of a grade "B" horror film.

Any special reason for the flaming yellow parka?

"It is, isn't it! (Flaming.) Just as Dali saw a wooden crutch and had to have it, so it was with the parka. I saw it on the rack (at Skihaus) and I knew I just had to have it. And it's definitely improved my skiing."

If any artist in history could do your sculpture, who would you commission and in what manner would you have it done?

"People living in the twentieth century don't usually feel the desire to be immortalized, but if I had to choose, it would definitely be Bernini. Great sweeps of drapery and very loud. Or Andy Warhol maybe."

Do you yourself paint or sculpt?

"no. I cook. I've never had an urge or desire to paint."

You answer as if cooking were a substitute for painting or sculpting. How did you develop your talent for it?

"I grew up near Saratoga which annually drew the summer racing crowds. At sixteen, I began working as a dishwasher in one of the restaurants. I later held such jobs as busboy, waiter, maitre d' and bartender. In fact, I worked as almost everything except a chef."

As a gourmet, what do you think of Middlebury College food?

"I've been invited by students to the SDU's for lunch a number of times, and have found that whatever deficiencies might be in the food have been compensated for by the good company."

Do you think students consider art a gut course?

"I'm really not sure whaa students think, but I have heard that it's considered a gut, and as a matter of fact some students have told me this. I think this year my grading has become quite evenly tempered."

Do you appreciate pornography?

"OH, YES— If it's got style."

Do you ever read SCREW or PLEASURE?

"I've only seen *Pleasure* once; I didn't think it was as witty as *Screw*, which I used to read about once a week, when I lived in New York."

What are you doing your doctorate on?

"I'm doing it on the late nineteenth century sculptor, Dalou. I became interested in him when I studied with Janson at the Institute of Fine Arts in New York. I've spent the past three summers in Europe, two of them working on Dalou."

When all the other kids were out playing baseball, were you home studying art books?

"No, I always played baseball, but not very well."

When did you know you wanted to be an art instructor?

"I've wanted to teach since sixth grade, but I never knew what, exactly. When I took my first art history course at Williams, I knew that was what I wanted to teach."

What do you consider your real home?

"New York City. I love the fast pace of he city, but I keep a pretty fast pace here."

Why did you perform Schubert and Verdi at your Thursday Series recital several weeks ago?

"I feel they are inevitable extensions of myself. I don't like singing Brahms and others as well, but I do like hearing them performed."

Have you ever been to the Alibi?

"Yes, once, and I hated it. But I love to drink."

Have you ever smoked dope?

"Yes, but I don't enjoy it. I haven't done it for two or three years. I'd much rather sip a martini."

Do you watch TV?

"Very rarely. I probably haven't watched more than four hours over the past five years. But occasionally I go over to the Bumbecks and we sit around the TV watching "All in the Family," laughing and drinking beer."

How do you feel about the student strike against the war?

"I don't approve of strikes. They intimidate people. I don't believe in imposing one's viewpoint on others. I didn't have any classes on Friday, but if I did, I would have taught them."

LETTERS

satire on middle-class morals. The so-called new trend, what Miss Anderson calls "modern art" and the product of a "new relevant thinker" is, on closer look, the very reason that the first musical was written.

In the last few years, there has rarely been a musical playing that hasn't dealt in some way with the greater human condition. Some musicals point out their concerns more than others. Even escapist fare like "No No Nannette" and "Hello, Dolly!", which certainly make no pretense to be intellectually stimulating, deal actually with the protection of social mobility (in "Nannette") and one woman's attempts to take advantage of that mobility (in "Dolly"). The latter theme is very similar to the one of "Greasepaint" but with a candy-coat. "Dolly"'s failure was that it placed too high a premium on entertainment and none on theme and was therefore just fluff. "Greasepaint" suffers because it tries to reconcile fantasy and reality, by placing an important social theme in the context of a dream, and this is obviously hard to do.

Maybe Miss Anderson's problem is that she places symbolism too far ahead of entertainment. The character's struggle could have been a play but yet it was a musical. In "Greasepaint", theme and entertainment enjoy equal status. Had she stayed through the second act, perhaps Miss Anderson would have been better informed to comment. The whole point of the play was the underdog's desire to assimilate into the middle class without hindrance. The show made the final statement that neither character was good nor bad, and that the only solution to end the struggle between classes is the hope for understanding between them.

Finally, I tend to doubt that the audience was applauding its own

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constant pleasure to work, did not lay down arms because of the Boys and Girls Together Issue, as one might possibly gather from the prose.

P.P.S. The piece is a candidate for the Campus Bronze Fig Newton of the Year award.

'Greasepaint' Defended

To the Editor:

Lisa Anderson's letter, "Greasepaint Smells (April 28)" caused a rather surprised reaction on my part. Having appeared in the show, I took more offense at the headline, which the editors of the newspapers supplied, than at the letter itself.

As for the letter, Miss Anderson brought out some valid points that I can only agree with: that the first act was more exposition than plot; that the characters were symbols; that the plot is one of despair and frustration. But we part ways in her comments about the audience reaction and the American musical comedy.

I quote, the musical's "function was (should be) entertainment; it made (should make) the audience forget their problems for two and a half hours and achieve a rare feeling of undiluted gaiety." I'm sorry, Miss Anderson, perhaps the theatre that gets out to your home town of Marquette is constant joy and gaiety, but the only place that I know of where one can enjoy two hours of total irrelevancy is in front of the television (and that includes the news.).

Back around 1900, musicals, of the Victor Herbert sort, kept you out of reality for an evening. As early as 1928, Jerome Kern wrote "Showboat" about race relations in the South and miscengenation. "Porgy and Bess", "Pins and Needles", and "The Cradle will Rock" were musicals that attempted to broach social problems of the thirties. The musical to which the American musical traces its roots, a thing "Begger's Opera" by John Gay, was a



The Beaming Bon Vivant

Youth Opportunities Unlimited-Y.O.U.

Middlebury Campus May 4, 1972

The Y.O.U. Program, founded four years ago after the death of Martin Luther King, serves thirty twelve year old inner-city children from New Haven, Connecticut. It is a "bridge" program—a six weeks camp designed to improve the language arts skills and the personal confidence of the campers in the summer before they enter junior high school.

The Y.O.U. Program gives the inner-city child both recreational and academic experience. The girls and boys participate in baseball, swimming, camping, hiking, basketball, mountain climbing, and indoor games and activities. These foster group cooperation and individual development of manual skills and mental attitude. Self-confidence, physical competence, and self-awareness are goals for all campers. The girls have an emphasis on developing femininity, and the boys concentrate on discovering what manhood is both physically and emotionally.

Y.O.U. seeks to integrate these recreational activities with a program designed to improve academic skills and inquisitiveness. Morning workshops, centered around general themes such as "City-Country" or "Communications," provide a basis each week for the development of skills in verbalization, writing, reading, poise (drama) and personal interaction with other campers and counselors. A weekly presentation is designed around the weekly theme; and in the preparation of the presentation, workshops leaders deal with individual campers' problems in phonics, spelling, grammar, reading, sentence structure, creative writing, dance, graphics, and Black History. The primary goal here is that only campers who become competent or who work diligently towards some constructive goal are permitted to represent the camp in the public demonstration.

Both the recreational and academic activities are child oriented, with the aim of showing that learning takes place outside of the classroom, and that people best by getting right in and doing, not talking about it.

Staff

Y.O.U. operates with a staff of sixteen—a director, two assistants, a cook, a secretary, and twelve counselors. Each counselor also operates as a "workshop leader"—that is, he is responsible for a formalized instruction period. In addition, the staff is supplemented with many volunteer tutors from the Middlebury area.

Comments

The Y.O.U. Program has high goals as its title "Youth's Opportunity Unlimited" indicates. All counseling and staff reports (on file at the Dean of Students' office) reveal that in 1971 some of the aspirations were met. Some campers did, indeed, learn to read and write more clearly and more effectively; some gained confidence in their own abilities and in themselves as black children; others advanced and refined skills they had already learned.

It is difficult to evaluate success in quantitative terms, and the question "What did Y.O.U. accomplish?" is difficult to answer with empirical data. But the 1971 staff left the Program

with a strong sense of having contributed to the growth of a number of children. As one counselor stated, "Y.O.U. is urban children in Vermont working with a number of college students, many of whom will become educators. It involves a high degree of human interaction between young adults and children—working together, sometimes fighting against each other, but all with the same

Middlebury. But the follow-up needs to be strengthened. For the program to realize its full potential the New Haven community will have to take on the major responsibility for follow-up. This means that Y.O.U. needs an intimate knowledge about what New Haven expects the program to achieve. We will also have to inform New Haven of progress made or any other information that may be obtained

five years of operation have taught the staff valuable experience. But we now need a base of strong financial support.

We urge YOU to give generously to Y.O.U. Please send or bring all donations to Camp Y.O.U., Old Chapel, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.



Peter and Tinker-Bell take Wendy, John, and Michael to Far-out Land in Y.O.U.'s production of "Peter Pan, Man".

purpose, to learn." Another counselor wrote of Y.O.U. as "an awakening experience" for the children and "an overwhelming learning experience for all concerned."

But Y.O.U. did not reach all the campers in the program. Some children had problems more difficult to handle than a relatively inexperienced staff expected. This aspect of Y.O.U. will be strengthened in 1972 by a stronger selection process. For our next program a method will be worked out that will insure that we have students whom we can help and who really want to be helped. We will also try to take few students whose needs are so strong that they would require a remedial specialist. The necessity of a more stringent selection process is, perhaps, one of the most valuable lessons of 1971.

The Y.O.U. staff was composed of black and white students from Middlebury College. All reports stress the need for more black staff members, an obvious point since almost all the campers are black. The students who come to Y.O.U. need the security and cultural reinforcement that qualified black staff members would supply. In addition, friction between white counsellors and black campers would be lessened because the children would not be living in such an alien atmosphere.

Y.O.U. has attempted to follow up the campers with visits to New Haven and a weekend reunion at

by the camp. The effect should be to make the program beneficial to the students both during the summer and during the school year. Simply put, much closer cooperation should be maintained by the two communities concerned.

Although Y.O.U. raised about \$10,000 from campus collections and in cash contributions from Middlebury College in 1971, the Program really needed money. This more than any other factor kept Y.O.U. from doing all that the staff expected. In so many situations Y.O.U. was stifled or completely stopped because we had to look to a budget that we knew was inadequate before we even started the program. We received supplies from the local merchants; and without their help the program could not have functioned. The merchants, in fact, contributed almost half of the materials used for language arts. But vital supplies like books, work books, and manuals that would interest the campers in reading were missing from the camp. Many of these supplies were brought by the counselors themselves. In all, Y.O.U. ran a program that worked where it shouldn't have. We let the budget decide the course the program took because of the lack of money. We built a program more around a limited amount of money than around an unlimited opportunity for our students.

If there is not enough money raised during this school year, then Y.O.U. will face a limited program again this summer. The

Rep. McLaughrey: 'State of the GOP'

By BOB POLIFKA

John McLaughrey, Middlebury's local representative in the Vermont House of Representatives, spoke in Proctor Lounge on Wednesday evening, April 26. The talk, sponsored by VRA was about Youth and Politics in the GOP.

Mr. McLaughrey said that the traditional role of youth in party activities was stuffing envelopes and ringing doorbells, fairly safe things in that they don't require much thinking. He felt that in the past decade, young people have been more insistent on becoming involved in party policy making. He attributed this mostly to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The representative said that he has been fighting to get young people more involved since the 1964 defeat of Goldwater. The Republican National Committee then set up several task forces to develop party policy. At that time, Mr. McLaughrey, an aide in Washington, tried to get young people to do research and writing of policy statements. The party leaders opposed this, because the output would have been too difficult to control.

Young people, he said had to be met on their own terms, i.e. involvement in policy making. They had to be made a part of the organization. Of recent events, he cited McCloskey in New Hamp-

shire and McGovern in Massachusetts.

Advice to the VRA

For VRA, he particularly suggested becoming involved in the State Platform convention. Students could get on the committees that write the bi-annual Vermont Republican Platform. The actual document, he felt, was not important. Young people would, however, get a working knowledge of the party organization and operation.

This process would help young people reach a rapport with those in power. The participation and relationship will be remembered.

McLaughrey also said there is a need for research for legislators. Most legislators, he said, vote on cue from those they trust and know to be "experts" in a given area. Students could be used doing research for those "expert" legislators. Two recent issues that could have used much research were campaign spending control and "no-fault" automobile insurance.

The new Vermont Intern Program will, hopefully, be getting students involved in this way. It will be a bridge to establish communication with the government leaders. This will lead to influence. Rep. McLaughrey said that the Intern Program will teach young people how to work in the government.

Austin Powers Panthers to Pair of Victories

By TIM KATZMAN

The Middlebury Panther baseball team picked up two easy wins last week, but sandwiched in between the two victories was a heart-breaking setback to RPI. On April 24th, Wendy Forbe's crew slammed Plattsburgh by the lopsided score of 13-6. Once again however, Midd experienced first-inning difficulties. Starter Chris Jacoby issued a couple of walks and yielded a bunch of hits to stake Plattsburgh to a 5-0 bulge. Jacoby ultimately faltered in the second, and Reed Austin entered in relief. After ridding himself of some expected stiffness, Austin settled down and limited Plattsburgh to a single unearned run in the eighth inning.

The Panthers meanwhile, racked Plattsburgh pitching for runs in every inning but the fifth, sixth, and ninth. Andy Jackson and David O'Conner paced the Panther charge with two and three hits, respectively. On the 27th of April, Midd ran into a stingy team from RPI and clutched away a 4-3 decision. Duane Brown started for the Panthers and found himself embroiled in many middle-inning jams. The Engineers finally nicked Brown for a single run in the sixth. But the Panthers rebounded for three tallies in the home half of the sixth. Back to back doubles by Doug Cramphin and Mike O'Neil, coupled with Bob Keller's single and a RPI boot accounted for the damage. Brown was victimized for two more runs in the eighth to knot

the score. Atwo-out rally, ignited by a walk and followed up by two singles, shifted the momentum in favor of the Engineers. The critical ninth proved to be too much for Middlebury. A hit batsman and a stolen base found RPI in reasonable scoring position. With two out, an Engineer pushed a soft grounder back at Jacoby. Fielding it cleanly, he pivoted and calmly threw the ball--in the dirt, past First baseman Denny Sabatino, allowing the winning run to cross the plate. A ninth inning Panther surge was blunted by RPI, as the Panthers stranded two men on the bases. Cramphin, O'Neil, Keller, and Eddie Wilkens collected two hits apiece to pace the Middlebury attack.

In last Friday's game with St. Michael's, it was Austin assuming center-stage once again. The slender left-hander had masterful control of a sharp-breaking curve and an infrequent fastball. Austin limited St. Mike's to just six hits and a pair of walks. The final ledger read 11-0, Middlebury. The Panthers played near flawless ball in the field and stroked nine hits. Cramphin, O'Neil, and Jackson contributed two hits to the cause. The Panthers picked up four runs in the first, three more in the fourth, and closed out the scoring with four more in the fifth.

The essential though, was Austin. Allowing but one unearned run in the last 18 and 2/3 innings, he had but two bothersome frames: the first and the seventh. His simple key to success was throwing strikes, strikes, and more strikes... Last Wednesday, St. Mike's came to Middlebury for a return game. Today the Panthers played host to a formidable Lowell Tech. squad.

Lacrosse Upsets Dartmouth

By JOHN DOHERTY

Anyone who works in the fun & games department of a newspaper soon begins to realize that there is frequently just one factor that decides who wins and who loses any particular contest in any sport.

Talent and ability are things you think about, of course, but so often they just don't explain the difference between two teams. Bill Russell and a fourth-place Celtic team showed that a few years ago; the Canadiens demonstrated it ably to last year's record-breaking Bruins.

Coaches tell it to their teams, teams tell it to themselves; "you have to want it." Hustle, hitting, simply desire to put out the best effort--that recurs as the finalizing factor in any athletic skirmish.

It is the straight Lombardi line, and while you may think that's a crock of bull in the end, the fact is, in the context of sports--it works.

Lacrosse may be unique, or obscure if you like, but when it comes down to this one aspect, it is the same as any of its brethren games.

This was both jubilantly and dismally evident in successive contests of the varsity lacrosse team last week against powerhouse Dartmouth and spoiler Union.

A small crowd enjoyed the bright, breezy, weather last Wednesday at lower Porter Field, while witnessing the Panthers continuing up surge that originated in their victory over Amherst. Dartmouth, 5th ranked team in New England, fell in a hard-fought affair that saw Middlebury come from behind throughout the game for a 6-5 victory.

Down early in the second quarter 4-1, the Panthers frustrated a clearing attempt to give Brad Bruce his second unassisted goal of the day. He

followed it 23 seconds later with a feed to senior Dave Furney who put the Midd men back in the ball game, 4-3.

The Big Green followed with one more goal late in the half, but the essential momentum had visibly shifted to a hard-hitting Middlebury team. A goal by Pete Francis with an assist from sophomore middle Fred Zinobar cut the Dartmouth lead to one in the third quarter.

With just 2:34 gone in the final frame, Brad Bruce again picked up another loose ball and swooped in on the netminder for the fifth and tying Midd score.

A tangle in front of the Dartmouth net gave George Creamer the opportunity to golf home the game-breaker. Middlebury slammed into Dartmouth attackers again and again to preserve the 6-5 lead for the remaining five minutes, goalie Sam Walker stopping all shots then, as he did throughout the second half.

Perhaps the psyching that catapulted the Panthers past Amherst and Dartmouth just drained too much. In any case, they were "emotionally flat", as Coach Pfeiffer described them, for Union who seems to make a habit of upsetting surging Middlebury teams.

The closest that they were able to come in the 14-3 wiping, was the 4-1 deficit at the end of the first period. Goals by Arnot, Francis and Creamer gave flashes of the Panther team of just two days previous, but the extra fire that had powered them then, was lacking.

"B" Lacrosse

When you've been beaten 17-4, 17-1, and 9-0, a 5-4 loss like the one the "B" team "enjoyed" against Union last Wednesday is a minor cause for rejoicing.

As I've said before, this team is composed of players largely unacquainted with the game. Against Dartmouth's monster "B" team they began to demonstrate some understanding of the basic stratagems. It wasn't until the contest at Union, however, that they understood enough to stay in a game.

At first, it looked as though another nightmare was shaping, as Union racked up a 4-0 lead in the 2nd period aided by two empty net tallies that came off frustrated Midd clearing attempts.

Mark Andrew then surprised himself and the team with a goal from the left side to start the Panthers on the road back.

One of Toby Burr's patented rushes accounted for another tally in the period to cut the lead to 4-2 at the half.

Andrew shot again from his attack slot with just 2:58 gone in the second half to close that gap further, 4-3.

Union came up with what proved to be the winning score with a freak scoring bounce from the right of goalie Mel McLeod.

About seven minute into the period, the "B" Midd men's power play finally took advantage of one of numerous opportunities, as Dave Harper whistled a shot from 16 yards out to give further hope to the cause with a 5-4 score.

The mammoth defensemen of Union held on for the duration, however, preventing attempts for the equalizer.

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Corn Meal, Deaf Smith, Yellow	.18	2.70
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Barley	.17	2.55
Millet	.24	3.60
Brown Rice	.31	4.65
Rye	.19	2.85
Oat	.18	2.70
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15 lbs.		
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Mung Beans, Sprouting	.47	7.05
Pinto Beans	.25	3.75
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Lentils, Green	.22	3.30
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Sesame Seeds, Whole Brown	.48	4.80
Pumpkin Seeds, Pepitas, Raw, Hulled	1.05	10.50
Peanuts, In Shell, Roasted	.40	4.00
Peanuts, Shelled, Raw	.50	5.00
Walnuts, Raw, Shelled	1.11	11.10
Almonds, Raw, Shelled	1.18	11.80
Cashews, Roasted, Unsalted	1.20	12.00
Chestnuts, dried, raw	.60	6.00
DRIED FRUITS		
10 lbs.		
Apples, Unsulphured	1.31	13.10
Dates, Pitted, Sair	.45	4.50
Dates, Unpitted, Deglect Noor	.59	5.90
Figs	.60	6.00
Currents	.37	3.70
Raisins, Thompson	.42	4.20
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Midd. College and President vs. Wenders

continued from page 1

of Principles in Academic Freedom and Tenure of the American Association of University Professors." The College denied this in their response.

The claim further states that the college has not paid the full sum due to Wenders, and therefore he has been damaged to the amount of \$10,000.

No Grounds Given

Wenders is presently teaching at the University of Arizona in Tucson. When contacted on Monday he made few comments. When asked the reason for his dismissal, he said that "No grounds were given that anyone could put their finger on. People just call you in and tell you that they're letting you go." Dean of the Faculty Richard Turner said that the decision to let Wenders go was a "normal tenure decision." Wenders wrote an article in the April 30, 1970 issue of *The Campus* that was highly critical of the college's tenure policies. Other informed sources say that there was friction between Wenders and the administration.

Armstrong's role in the suit centers on the fact that it was he who offered the leave to Wenders. The claim states that "Plaintiff relied upon the representation of Defendant, James I. Armstrong, regarding his authority to grant such leave of absence."

Later, the claim questions Armstrong's power to make such an offer; "if defendant, James I.

Armstrong, did not have the authority to enter into such an agreement on behalf of the President and Fellows of Middlebury College and Defendant, the President and Fellows of Middlebury College is held to be not bound by his agreement under general principles of agency, the Plaintiff demands Judgment against Defendant, James I. Armstrong, in the amount of \$10,000.00, interest and costs."

When President Armstrong was reached on Tuesday night for comment, he stated that he would not make a statement. He did

say, however, that "of course the college believes that it is right, but apparently Mr. Wenders believes otherwise," but declined to make further comment.

In the response posted on behalf of the college by the law firm of Wick, Dinse, and Allen, on April 18 the important allegations made by Wenders are denied. The college denies that Wenders fulfilled the qualifications for tenure, or that President Armstrong made an offer such as the one Wenders claims that he received. Concluding, they asked that the case be dismissed for lack of cause.

Dean Reverses Decision on Coed Housing

By MARK SHONBERGER

A Special Student Forum meeting called Friday, April 28, to discuss Dean Erica Wonnacott's decision on co-ed dorms, resulted in a change of policy by the Dean.

Students came armed with facts and figures compiled from numerous petitions, questionnaires, and polls which showed that 98% of the 525 students questioned wanted coed dorms, with 48% of these in favor of room-by-room coed housing. Numerous other figures were tossed around during the meeting and it was finally agreed that it was impossible to state an "official figure."

Dean Wonnacott was asked to give her rationale behind the decision to make only 600 coed rooms available, most of them by corridor. She explained that there were 1623 beds in total on campus. From this figure must be deducted the 500 beds reserved for freshmen. This leaves 1100 beds, and Dean Wonnacott on the basis of her estimates, saw the need for 600 coed and 500 non-

coed rooms.

When questioned why she didn't follow the results of a semi-official questionnaire that showed that 92% of the student body wished coed housing, she replied that six people had approached her to say they had changed their minds. This caused Dean Wonnacott to cut back on the number of coed rooms seemingly dictated by the questionnaire.

There was much heated debate over the issue. One student remarked that it seemed there was a value judgment being made by the Dean. This judgment was that it was worse to coerce people to live in a coed dorm than to coerce them into living in a non-coed one.

Another student stated that the spirit of the resolution passed by the Student Forum was that coed housing should be room by room, and this spirit had been violated by the Dean.

The meeting ended with Dean Wonnacott conceding that she was in error and promising to make most all of the coed housing coed room by room.

Tennis Team Making Move

By MIKE MUNROE

A forehand volley to the right-hand corner, a lob to the end line, and a beautiful overhead smash for a 15-love score. This is what tennis is all about. Middlebury's tennis team has done a fair job of this in several matches. To date Middlebury sports a 4 win, 3 loss slate. In their first outing, on the tenth of April, Middlebury demolished the Clarkson club 9-0, with all Middlebury singles winning in straight sets.

Two days later the tables were turned at UVM. The score was 7-2 in favor of the Catamounts. Peter Colton was the only highlight, winning his singles match 6-4, 3-6, 6-1 and teaming with Tim Metzger to win a doubles match 6-4, 6-3.

Travelling to Middletown, Connecticut, Middlebury was trounced by Wesleyan 9-0. Middlebury next met Union at Memorial fieldhouse, winning 7-2. In avenging last football loss, Bill Bruder, Bruce Bertkau, John Purinton, and Colton were all victorious in singles. This extended Middlebury's win streak at home to two full matches.

Amherst College came to Middlebury with the expectation of kicking the Panther's posteriors. To the Panther's pleasure and Amherst's chagrin, Middlebury won 5-4. A great

performance was turned in by Bill Bruder and Bruce Bertkau who won their doubles match in straight tie-breakers, 7-6, 7-6.

On April 24, UVM once again clobbered Middlebury 7-2. Tim Metzger was the only player to win singles for Middlebury. Bertkau and Bruder won their doubles match for the second point. The loss snapped Middlebury's home win streak at three.

Middlebury put it all together on April 26, thrashing St. Michael's 9-0 in Burlington. No St. Mike's singles or doubles entry could win even a set from the red, hot Panthers.

On May 3rd, the Panthers faced RPI at the fieldhouse, hoping to win number five.

Petition Drive

continued from page 3

ideas rather than us personally. We did the petitioning in an effort to make the war protest an active and meaningful thing and so, although we probably changed no one's stand on the war, we did publicly try to share our opposition to it with those who might not otherwise have realized that they had a voice.

Dr. Deutsch

continued from page 2

creasing," i.e. people make certain decisions in government which they know will benefit them personally.

Privilege of the Impotent

Dr. Deutsch envisions a two-track system of peace where there would be no great wars between major powers but where there would still continue the existence of minor, conventional warfare which he called "the privilege of the impotent." He pointed out that in order to avoid a full-scale, global conflict, the big powers would have to stay out of the quarrels of small, weak countries.

He believes that institutional change is necessary for peace and suggests that perhaps the U.S. should form a fourth branch of government which would be concerned with finding out what is wrong with the present system. Such a branch would be composed of experts of all fields including economists, scientists, and social scientists. He emphasized that we must know what we are doing before we set out to accomplish certain goals, and that such a branch of government could supply the necessary and important knowledge.

Dr. Deutsch concluded his lecture on an optimistic note. He believes that there is hope for world peace in the future and sees that people are indeed beginning to realize the need for it and are trying to do something towards achieving it. He was applauded warmly by the audience who was doubtless impressed by his wit and the breadth of knowledge he displayed in the presentation of his lecture.

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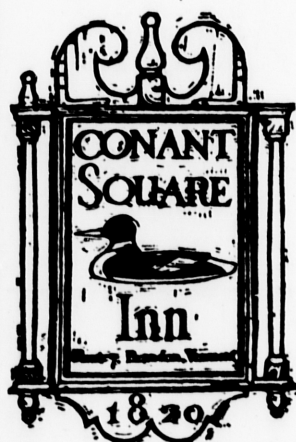
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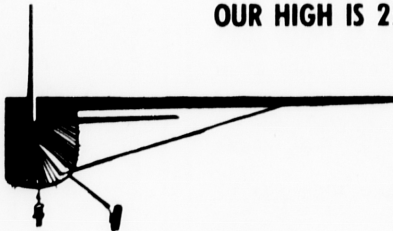
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continued from page 1

the Community Council, which also should select and administer the discussion forum. While the discussion should be public, I hope that the setting will be quiet, permitting dialogue to prevail over rhetoric. Perhaps the WRMC studio would be suitable. I will provide a copy of the Judiciary Committee transcript well in advance.

I cannot participate in a public discussion of ITT-Kleindienst matters before the official processes have concluded. I hope to be available within a month. If it should prove impossible to meet before the school year breaks, I will be glad to attend a session in New York or wherever, with tapes for dissemination and reference next fall.

I'd like to say in closing that I will approach any conversation in absolute good faith and in hope of mutual education. I assume a similar attitude on the community's part. Although the invitation's tone suggests otherwise, I hope to find that the community has reserved judgment in anticipation of our time together.

Sincerely
Felix Rohatyn

cc: Dr. James I. Armstrong
President, Middlebury College

Middlebury Campus May 4, 1972

Letters to the Editor...

continued from page 9

sophistication at being able to grasp the meaning, nor were they applauding the meaning. From my viewpoint, the show was entertaining. It has good music, funny lines, the dances were as good as any college musical could hope for. Consider this: why applaud for the author and his meaning—he wasn't there. Why give yourself a standing ovation? If you're pleased that you understood something, a generous round of applause might have been in order; perhaps a few bravos for your own intellect; but such demonstrative pleasure as a standing ovation means that there is some other object than self-congratulation. (sic) And how can Miss Anderson comment on the audience's activities at the end of the show when she wasn't even there. Who knows? If she had waited around, perhaps she too would have been part of the ovation.

Jon Lonoff

And Defended Again

To the Editor:

To quote a friend of mine, I was "shocked and amazed" to read Lisa Anderson's rejection of the show *The Roar of the Greasepaint, the Smell of the Crowd*. It is indeed unfortunate that she did not bother to stay through the second act of the show before writing her letter since the plot and characters moved at a definitely quicker pace to the final denouement in the second half of the show. Perhaps Cocky and Sir meant nothing to her in terms of her life experiences, but to me they were only too close to reality as I have known it.

In asking what relation this production had to musical comedy, I feel it necessary to ask her if she is aware of the existence of *Oklahoma!*, that revolutionary show that invented the idea of songs that worked as a part of the plot of the show, instead of as had previously been the case, a show being invented to go around a bunch of snappy tunes. Or was she aware of the comedy *A Thousand Clowns* in which one never knew whether to laugh or cry, or most telling of all Anthony Newley's previous work *Stop the World - I Want to Get Off*? Newley is no dilettante as I am sure even Lisa Anderson would have realized had she stayed through to the end of the performance of *Greasepaint*.

Comedy is of necessity intimately related to tragedy and as any student of the theatre knows the only way to get an audience really to enter into the emotional experience of an acted performance is through catharsis, or the total emotional identification of the audience with the actors, and not through a simple-minded dishing up of entertainment.

I loved the production of *Greasepaint*. Assuredly it was not perfect, but it never deserved Lisa Anderson's ascerbic put down.

Jacqueline Van Zanten

Passive Resistance

To the Editor:

After the March town budget votes, we published some thoughts on how colonial New Englanders organized against imperial taxes and how modern New Englanders might petition for a public "Fund for Life" in any town where a few individual taxpayers were stubborn enough to try giving or loaning some of their federal taxes to local services instead of to General Westmoreland, ITT or other military welfare recipients. People have naturally asked questions about tax refusal. Here are some facts about our own unfinished experience, and

of course all readers should understand that this newspaper and we ourselves do not advocate anyone's doing anything irresponsible.

On 26 telephone bills since February 1970, we have not paid the 10% military taxes totaling \$98.16. Internal Revenue Service agents collected \$11.52 of that plus 20% interest through one of our employers a year ago, but they have not yet come back for more. The telephone company still sells us service because it is required only to collect and deliver taxes from the customers who will pay them, not to make more work for itself by pestering customers who refuse.

This month for our 1971 income taxes, we found that IRS claimed \$108 more than we had already paid through withholding. Instead of a \$108 check we mailed IRS the following note, with copies to Sen. Aiken, Sen. Stafford, and Rep. Mallary.

"Calculating a \$108 BALANCE DUE on line 28 of our 1971 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, Form 1040, we have decided that the gross barbarities, inequities and absurdities in and caused by our country's tax system, partially including the continuation of the criminal war for Nguyen Van Thieu in Indochina, the other varied expenditures for F.B.I. and other police spying and repression, the anti-social welfare benefits for rich persons and organizations scattered all through the tax and spending laws, the particularly outrageous oil and other resource depletion allowances, the absurd payments to wealthy farm businessmen for not producing various foods and fibers, and the fundamental injustice of exempting all business costs but very few personal living costs from taxation, all these and more require up to keep those dollars that the Internal Revenue Service claims we still owe them for 1971."

Of course these are only tiny individual gestures against bad government. The odds say IRS will come eventually, with or without the FBI to enforce their demands on us through our bank or our employers. We make the gestures anyway because we know that tax refusal helped change bad governments in 17th century England and 18th century France as well as in the American colonies. We also know that for 83 years after 1862, when the citizens and legislators of Prussia could have resisted Bismarck's military taxes but tamely paid them, Germany's long obedience to law, order and "national security" brought both her and her victims some terrible crime, disorder, and insecurity.

Lin and Joan Webster, Plainfield, Vt.

Apathy Overused

To the Editor:

Apathy has become a pretty worn-out and overused word lately. Everything that happens or doesn't happen is blamed on apathy. Deborah Huntington in her letter (April 27) used the word to explain the failure of the strike.

Was that the real cause of this failure? Although there was a great outcry against the resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam, nothing was said about the North Vietnamese incursion into the South. I am opposed to the bombing for the same reasons as most people: it results in the killing and maiming of innocent civilians and so far it appears to be a waste of time since it hasn't slowed down the war. But does a strike against education stop the bombing?

There are many ways to become involved outside the classroom without working through REAP, most of which will do more to stop the bombing than will a strike. Among these are the vigil on the Middlebury Green, the collecting of

signatures on petitions to end the war, pamphleting and letter writing. Also, this being an election year it is possible to work for a candidate (or candidates) who are opposed to the policies of the current office holders. Is it apathy or are people working through some of these alternative methods of protest?

John Halloran

Prison Letter

To the Editor:

I - next Pres. of USA
Need - a million letters

John J. Desmond Jr. 19491
Cell 4A2

Editor's Note: Mr. Desmond is an inmate at the U.S. Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington.

Legislator Rapped

To the Editor:

When legislation can be killed because of the party politics of one man, it is time for Vermonters to speak out. In the last hours of the Legislature, Marshall Witten of Bennington slaughtered the "Christmas Tree Bill" because it contained authorization for Attorney General James Jeffords to accept Federal funding to enlarge his Consumer Protection Bureau in Burlington.

The Consumer Protection Bureau is a benefit to Vermonters, but at present it is crippled by understaffing. Its purpose is to protect Vermonters and now it is receiving approximately 500 inquiries a month from Vermonters seeking aid or advice. Their work load is staggering. The authorization that was killed would have supplied funds to employ three persons for the office.

When a bill of this sort (a decided benefit to Vermonters) can be killed on a triviality for personal politics, and is allowed to be killed by the very people we voters have seated in the Legislature to look after our interests, it is a damn shame. Our representatives need to be reminded that that is just what they are...OUR REPRESENTATIVES, delegated with the responsibility to look after our interests. And when the Vermont House becomes the sole means to promote personal interests and ambitions it is time we Vermonters look to our ballots as a defensive measure to insure that our interests are first served.

I cannot help but think that if Mr. Jeffords had consented not to run in the gubernatorial race, the bill would have passed and the Consumer Protection Bureau would have acquired more "teeth".

Mr. Witten could be forgiven for overlooking the interests of his constituents for a first time, but in his all-fired efforts to dampen Mr. Jeffords' political feathers, he seems to be making quite a career of self-service. If he could be persuaded to give up his legislative seat and become only Mr. Hackett's campaign strategist, he would best serve his own interests and most certainly do less damage to Vermonters!

Veronica Valliere
South Barre, Vermont

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OH- Wotta Night!!!

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None of which in any way negates the incredible power of the music. You can dance to it, sing along with it, clap in time to it. You can get drunk, get stoned, hug and kiss, die and be resurrected—and never lose that beat

You can quietly revel with eyes closed in scenes of summer beaches and gray schoolrooms with the transistor earphone stuck firmly in place. You can find yourself irresistibly tapping a foot or grooving in place and wonder aloud, "Gee, why doesn't every rock band play this kind of great stuff?"

Middlebury Come Alive

I saw Middlebury come alive that night as never before. I can't understand how anyone connected with MCAB could witness a glorious gig like that dance (for which the band played for nothing but the love of playing) and then go ahead and fart away a couple of grand on a saccharine low-energy folk act like Brewer and Shipley. The last thing this student population needs is to be narcotized for

yet another Saturday night. A second major point proven by the Counts' appearance is that it doesn't have to be the Dead or the Stones on stage to give people an excuse to get up and dance. "Name band" or not, most people would be delightfully surprised by the appearance here of Detroit, Bob Seger, Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, or (out of Boston) the James Montgomery Band or the Luther Johnson Blues Band. All of whom swing like mad and command reasonable fees too.

You people out there (you know who you are) who know what you like and are consistently disappointed by what this institution offers in entertainment have got to come out from between those stereo headphones, steam through the bureaucratic channels, and demand the kind of rock 'n roll that has made good-time history—and will continue to do so as long as there are human beings left with feet to dance with. Yes, Rock 'n Roll will stand. But first, **you have got to get up off your ass.**

Rock Dance Production to be Held

"Where the Wild Things Are", an original rock dance production, will open on Thursday, May 11, for a three-day run in Wright Theater. Performances, which will be held in conjunction with independent student productions, will begin at 8 pm on Thursday and Saturday nights with a children's performance scheduled for Friday at 1 pm.

Based on a children's story by Maurice Sendak, the show features original electric music by Rick Murphy and choreography by Murphy and the cast. The story concerns a little boy, Max, who is sent to bed without his supper. As he enters his room, it changes into a forest, a

sea appears, and Max hops into a mysterious boat which carries him off to the Land of the Wild Things . . .

The fourteen-member dance troupe is comprised of the Wild Things and the trees, and features Cindy English who will dance the role of Max. The dancers have all appeared before in numerous student productions and some of them have had experience working with choreography. The Wild Things wear heads which were created by Murphy with the help of welder Michael Boughton, in a style reminiscent of the Bread and Puppet Theater.

Teacher Education...

continued from page 5

Education program, there is a general consensus that practice teaching is by far the most valuable part of the program. A real improvement would be the provision of practice teaching opportunities for all students in the Teacher Education program.

Job Placement

Another problem is job placement after graduation. Nationwide, there is about one opening for every forty or fifty teacher applicants. This means there are more teachers than people want to hire; there are not more teachers available than are needed. If the ideal student-

teacher ratio were maintained everywhere, there might even be a teacher shortage. Perhaps the only solution to this problem is an expanding economy.

Mr. Freidin, who is leaving next year, feels that the Teacher Education program here is basically good; the faculty is good and the students make thoughtful teachers. He is anxious that the new director reconsider the entire program and improve it in any way possible. Because of the large number of students in the program, a good program is certainly necessary.

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